

Connect plus







Objectives:



Unit 7: Where are the family?

Vocabulary	Life stages: baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult, elderly person Inherited traits: adapt, behave, characteristics, inherit, litter, newborn, offspring, organism, species, survival, trait Plants: bulb, cell, pollen grains,
Language	I used to have long hair, but now it's short. I didn't use to be able to ride a bike, but now I can
Reading	A text about identical twins; a text about animal families; a text about plant and animal adaptations
Phonics	ew, u-e, ue new, used, blue
Life skills	Critical thinking, Empathy
Values	Appreciation of science, Curiosity
Issues and challenges	Environmental responsibility
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	Science: Inherited traits, animal babies Adaptation in animals and in plants Reproduction in plants



Unit 8: At the museum

Vocabulary	Art: ancient, modern, artifact, tool, clay, sculpture, portrait, tomb, jewelry, necklace, bracelet, geometric pattern Making art: abstract, fine, realistic, shade, sketch, three-dimensional, tone
Language	How much clay is there? How many bracelets are there? There is a lot of clay. There aren't any bracelets.
Reading	A text about art in ancient Egypt; a text about art in modern Egypt
Phonics	true, sure, sculpture, treasure, measure, sea, creature
Life skills	Participation, Communication
Values	Cooperation, Curiosity, Respect, Independence
Issues and challenges	Community participation Loyalty and belonging
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	Art: Shading, Math: Geometric patterns



Unit 9: At the hospital

Vocabulary	Health: treatment, disease, sore, injury, medicine, operation, scan, surgery, X-ray, infection. Medical instruments: bandage, blood pressure, monitor, crutches, face mask, first-aid kit, stethoscope, syringe, wheelchair
Language	- If my little brother has an accident, he cries. - You mustn't eat in the classroom - Plants die if you don't water them. - They must drink lots of water.
Reading	A health and safety quiz; a text about getting to hospital in Australia
Phonics	Homophones Where/wear, see/sea, write/right
Life skills	Problem-solving, Self-management
Values	Independence, Appreciation of science
Issues and challenges	Therapeutic health
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	History: Medicine in the past and medicine now
Review 3	Revision from units 7-9



Unit 10: *We love adventure*

Vocabulary	Magnetism: attract, compass, magnet, magnetic field, navigate, needle, pole, repel Forces: contact force, friction, magnetism, pull, push Types of motion: balance, bounce, drop, hit, land, roll
Language	If an object is magnetic, a magnet will pick it up. If I push the pencil, will the ruler move? Will the ball drop if I move this?
Reading	A text about different kinds of forces: friction, contact
Phonics	"g" as "j" Energy, gentle, bandage
Life skills	Collaboration, Participation, Creativity
Values	Independence, Curiosity, Appreciation of science
Issues and challenges	Technological awareness
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	Science: Friction experiment Use of magnets in modern life



Unit 11: Keep in touch

Vocabulary	Technology and communication: cell phone, email, laptop, letter, radio, telegraph, telephone, television, typewriter, World Wide Web Parts of computer: CPU, hard drive, keyboard, memory, monitor, mouse, printer, storage
Language	Billions of emails are sent every day. The first email was sent in 1971 Is the World Wide Web used by lots of people? - Yes, it is!
Reading	A text about old and modern types of transportation; a text and table about the pros and cons of different types of transportation.
Phonics	aw, au, or Audio message, Morse Code, draw
Life skills	Critical thinking, Problem-solving, Communication
Values	Curiosity, Appreciation of science
Issues and challenges	Technological awareness Sustainable development
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	ICT: Communication now and in the past



Unit 12: Community connections

Vocabulary	Newspapers: advertisement, article, byline, caption, cartoons, headline, sports, weather A newspaper story: editor, graphic designer, interview, issue, layout, specialist, manager, public, service message
Language	Sherif was walking in the park. He wasn't looking where he was going. Why were you traveling on the bus yesterday?
Reading	A text about how newspapers are made; a text about sources of news
Phonics	-le, -el, -l – endings Article, vehicle, tunnel, musical
Life skills	Collaboration, Communication, Problem-solving
Values	Curiosity, Work ethics
Issues and challenges	Digital citizenship
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	Media: making newspaper, sources of news
Review 4	Revision from unit 10-12





Where are the family?



Unit 7

Part 1:

Vocabulary



baby
رضـــــيع



child
طـــفـــل



toddler
طفل يتعلم المشي



adult
بـالـغ



elderly person
شخص عجوز



teenager
مراهق

Other words

family عائلة	father = dad اب	mother = mum ام	brother اخ
sister اخـت	uncle عم/خال	aunt عمه/خالة	
grandpa جـد	grandma جـدة	nephew ابن الاخ/الاخت	niece بنت الاخ/الاخت
parents الوالدين	tower بـــرج	stage مرحلـه	





Expressions :

learn about	يتعلم عن	think about	يفكر في
look after	يعتني بـ	look at	ينظر الي

Regular verbs

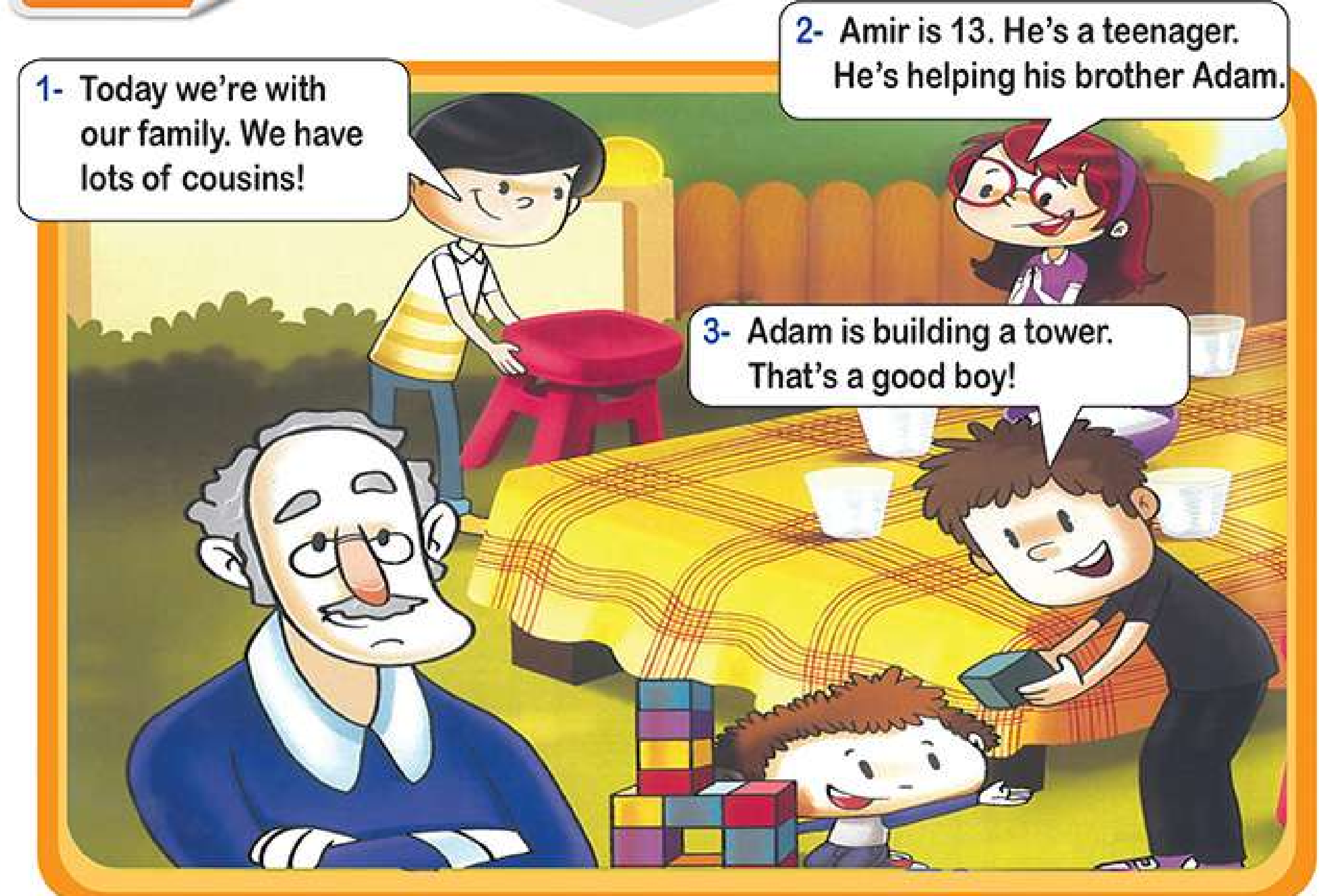
المعني	verb	past	p.p
يساعد	help	helped	helped
يمشي	walk	walked	walked
ينتظر	look	looked	looked
يقفز	jump	jumped	jumped
يعمل	work	worked	worked
يتحدث	talk	talked	talked
يريد	want	wanted	wanted

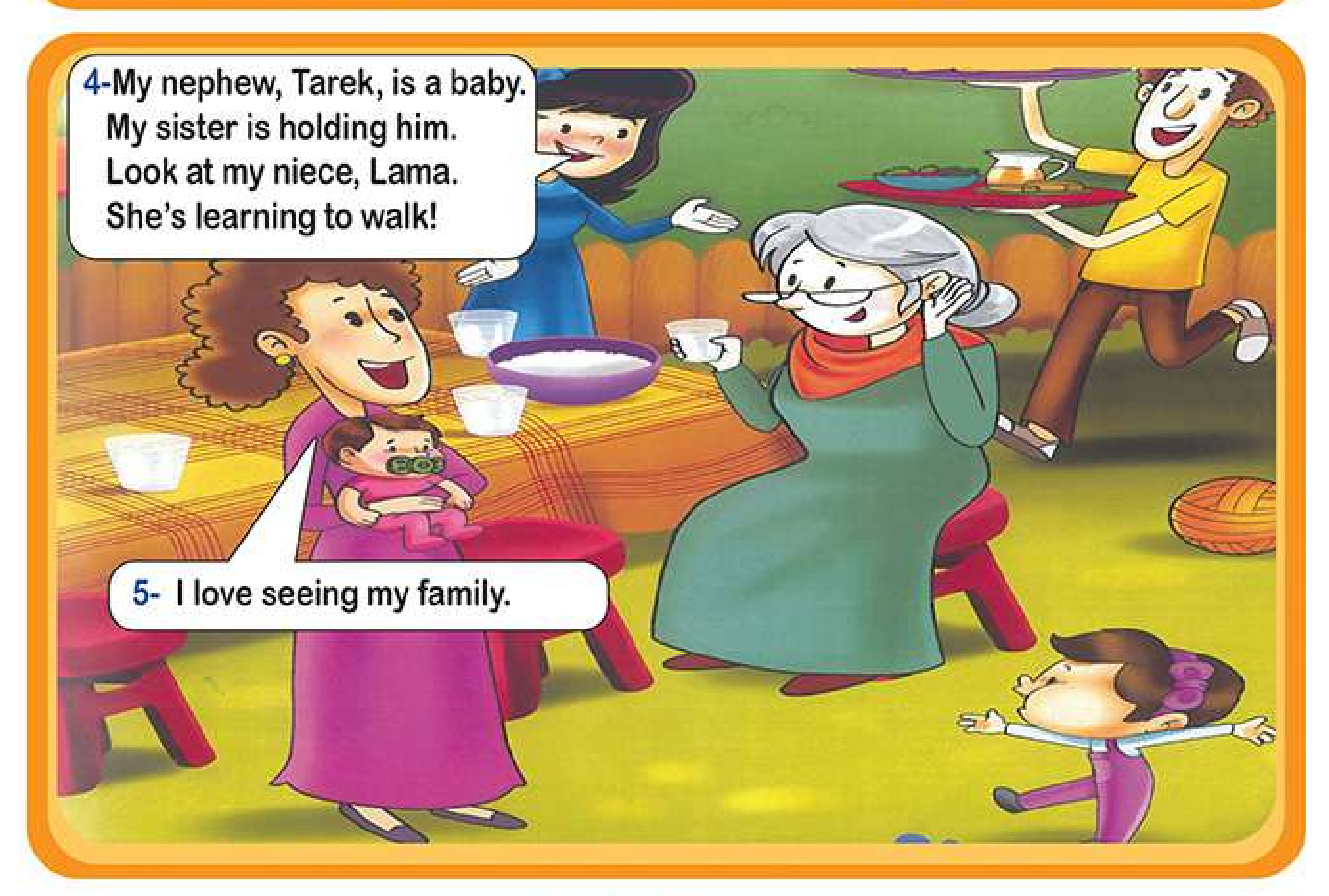
Irregular verbs

المعني	verb	past	p.p
يملك	have	had	had
يبني	build	built	built
يتعلم	learn	learnt	learnt
يتمسك	hold	held	held
يري	see	saw	seen
يجري	run	ran	run
يذهب	go	went	gone
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يكون	am/is	was	been
يكون	are	were	been


Excellence

Unit 7


1- Today we're with our family. We have lots of cousins!
2- Amir is 13. He's a teenager. He's helping his brother Adam.
3- Adam is building a tower. That's a good boy!


4-My nephew, Tarek, is a baby. My sister is holding him. Look at my niece, Lama. She's learning to walk!
5- I love seeing my family.





Life stages
مراحل الحياة

1 a baby

I can't walk or talk, but I sleep a lot and I like playing .

2 a toddler

I'm learning alot about the world, and I'm learning to walk.

a child

I go to school and I play with my friends. I'm taller than I was last year.

3 a teenager

I go to school and I play with my friends. I'm taller than I was last year.

4 an adult

I can walk, run, jump and swim. I go to work and look after my family.

5

6 an elderly person

I used to work, but now I don't. I like being with my family. I look after them and they look after me!



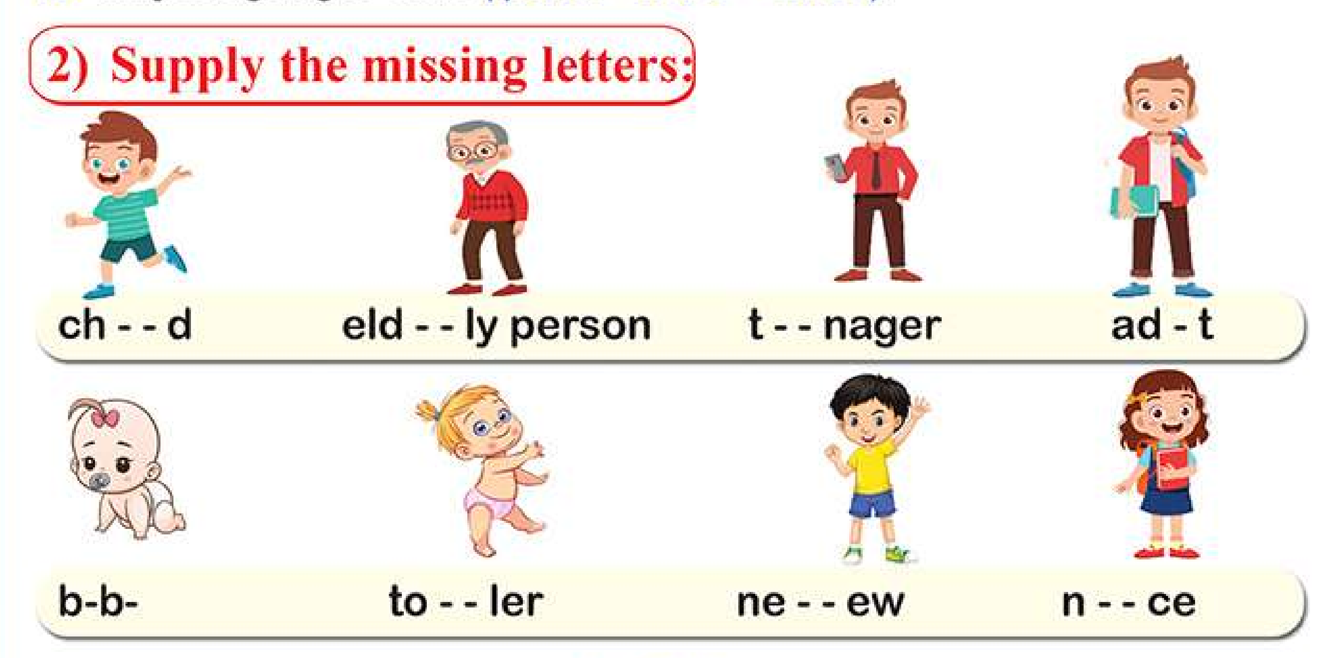
Unit 7

Exercises:

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- A (baby – child – teenager) is a person who is between 13 and 19 years old.
2- The mother is feeding the (adult – teenagers – baby).
3- He is learning to walk. He is a/an (elderly person – adult – toddler).
4- My grandpa is a/an (elderly – baby – toddler) person .
5- They look after their family. They are (kids – babies – adults)
6- Amr is a/an (adult – child – toddler). He is in primary three .
7- He is my uncle's son . He is my (nephew – cousin – father).
8- She is my sister's daughter . She is my (nephew – aunt – niece)
9- He is my brother's son . He is my (nephew – uncle – grandpa)
10- I look (up – after – on) my grandpa.
11- He is my (nephew – niece – sister).
12- She is my (brother – niece – father).
13- Mum looks (after – up – on) the baby.
14- She is 70 years old. She is a/an (baby – elderly person – toddler).
15- They are going to Cairo (power – tower – lower).

2) Supply the missing letters:







3) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue :

Amr : What's your name ?

Ahmed : (1)...

Amr : How old are you ?

Ahmed : (2) ....

4) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue :

Kenzy : How are you ?

Judy : (1)...

Kenzy : What grade are you in ?

Judy : (2) ....

5) Complete using the words in brackets :

(adult – teenager – baby – elderly person)

1- I can walk, run, jump and swim . I go to work and look after my family I am an ....
2- I can't walk or talk . I am a ....
3- I go to school and I play with my friends. I am a ....
4- I used to work , but now I don't . I look after my family and they look after me. I am an ....



6)Read the following passage then answer the questions :

Today we are with our family. We have lots of cousins . Amir is 13 . He is a teenager . He is helping his brother Adam. Adam is building a tower . My nephew, Tarek is a baby. My sister is holding him. Look at my niece , Lama. She is learning to walk. I love seeing my family.

A) Answer the following question:

1- What is Adam doing ?

....

2- Who is Tarek ?

....

B) Choose the correct answer :

3- Amir is (twelve – twenty – thirteen).

4- Adam is building a (tower – house – school).

7) Write a sentences under each picture:

		
a baby	a toddler	a child
....	....	....
		
a teenager	an adult	an elderly person
....	....	....





8) Re-arrange the following sentences:

1- have – We – cousins – lots of.

....

2- helping – brother – is – his – Ali .

....

3- is – a tower – building – Adam .

....

4- boy – a good – That's .

....

5- family – I – seeing – love – my .

....

6- at – Look – niece – my .

....

7- learning – is – She – walk – to .

....

8- are – Where – the – family ?

....

9) Match:

1- baby	a) someone who is between 13 and 9 years old.
2- teenager	b) someone who can't walk or talk.
3- niece	d) the son of you brother or sister.
4- nephew	c) the daughter of your brother or sister.







Grammar:

Tense Review

1- The present continuous المضارع المستمر

Form :

I	→ am ('m) + verb + ing
He / She / It	→ is ('s) + verb + ing
They / you / we	→ are ('re)+ verb + ing

Keywords :

Now – Look! – Listen! – at the moment - at present

Examples:

- I **am playing** now .
- She **is eating** at the moment .
- Look! **They are** running .

Negative:

Subject (الفاعل) + (am / is / are) + not + v+ing

- I am **not reading** a book .
- He is **not watching** TV .

Note

is not → isn't

are not → aren't

Yes / No question:

- Is he running? Yes, he is. (or) No, he isn't.
- Are you eating? Yes, I am. (or) No, I am not.





Wh-question

Wh + am/is/are + subject + (verb + ing) + ?

What are you doing ? I am reading .

Exercise :

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- He (am – is – are) reading a book now .

2- Look! They are (watch – watched – watching) TV .

3- I am playing games (now – yesterday – last week)

4- Omar and Ali (am – is – are) swimming .

5- The children (am – are – have) sleeping now .

6- Alaa (am – is – are) running now.

7- Hassan and I (am – is – are) singing a song.

8- We are (draw – drawing – draws) at the moment.

9- The cats (am – is – are) chasing the mice.

10- Mum is (do – does – doing) the housework.

2) Re-write the sentences using words in brackets .

1-He plays football every day. (now)

....

2-Birds fly in the sky. (Look!)

....

3- She is swimming. (not)

....

4- They are drinking. (He)

....

5- He is studying. (They)

....



Unit 7

2- The present simple المضارع البسيط

Form :

I – We – They – You ⟶ Verb .

He – She – It ⟶ Verb + (s / es / ies)

Keywords :

always – usually – sometimes – often – never – every (day / week / month)

Examples:

I like apples. - He likes sweets.

Negative:

I / We / You / They / الاسم الجمع + don't + Verb-inf (مصدر الفعل)

He / She / It / الاسم المفرد + doesn't + Verb-inf (مصدر الفعل)

- I don't play football. -He doesn't play football.

Yes / No question:

Do + I / We / You / They + verb + ?

Does + He / She / It + verb ?

- Do you play football? Yes, I does. (or) No, I don't.
- Does he play football? Yes, he does. (or) No, he doesn't.





Wh-question

Wh + do / does + Subject + inf. + ?

Where do you live ? — I live in Cairo.

What does she eat ? — She eats fruits.

Exercise :

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- She (read – reads – reading) a story .

2- I always (get – gets – getting) up early .

3- They (go – goes – going) to school every day .

4- Noha usually (swim – swims – swimming) in the pool .

5- The boy (have – has – having) a bike .

6- Does a bird have feathers? Yes, it (do – does – doesn't).

7- A nurse (look – looks – looking) after sick people.

8- Nagwa and Hassnaa (watch – watches – watching) TV.

9- What do they (do – does – doing)?

10- He doesn't (play – plays – playing) football.

2)Re-write the sentences using words in brackets :

1- I watch TV everyday . (He)

....

2- I read stories. (not)

....

3- I like English. (Do)

....

4- Does he have a villa? (Yes,)

....





3) The past simple الماضي البسيط

Form : يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني بإضافة
للفعل المنتظم (d / ed / ied)

Keywords :

yesterday – Last (week / month / year) – ago – in the past

Examples:

I played football.

Regular verbs

المعني	verb	المعني	past
يزور	visit	زار	visited
يحب	like	أحب	liked
يذاكر	study	ذاكر	studied
يسافر	travel	سافر	traveled
يمكث/يبقي	stay	بقي	stayed
ينظر	look	نظر	looked
يعبر	cross	عبر	crossed

توجد أفعال شاذة غير منتظمة -

-I went to school yesterday.

- We saw a tower last week.

Irregular verbs

المعني	verb	المعني	past
يذهب	go	ذهب	went
يري	see	رأي	saw
يأخذ	take	اخذ	took
يأكل	eat	اكل	ate
يملك	have	امتلك	had





Negative:

subject + didn't + verb (مصدر الفعل)

- I didn't play football yesterday.
- He didn't go to school yesterday.

Yes / No question:

Did + Subject + Verb-inf (فعل في المصدر) + ?

- Did he play football? Yes, he did. (or) No, he didn't.

Wh-question

Wh + did + Subject + inf. + ?

Where did you go ? I went to Alex.

When did she come ? She came at 7:00 .

Exercise :

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- I (play – played – plays) football last week .
2- She (clean – cleans – cleaned) yesterday .
3- They (go – went – going) to Luxor 3 days ago .
4- Amr (swim – swam – swum) in the pool last year .
5- Manal (have – had – has) a doll in the past .
6- She (visit – visits – visited) Luxor last week.
7- Did they (walk – walked – walks) to school?
8- Did he stay in a hotel? No, he (did – didn't – do).
9- Did she enjoy the time ? Yes, she (did – didn't – do).
10- (Does – Do – Did) you cook a meal yesterday? Yes, I did .



Unit 7

2)Re-write the sentences using words in brackets .

1- I play football every day . (last week)

....

2- She helps her mum . (yesterday)

....

3- I see birds in the sky. (2 hours ago)

....

4- He eats fish. (last week)

....

5- I talked on the phone. (not)

....

6- Did you go to the cinema? (Yes,)

....

7- Did they study? (No,)

....

8- No, she didn't get up early? (Did)

....

9- Yes, I enjoyed the trip. (Did)

....

10- He is thirteen years old. (twelve years old)

....







4) The Present Perfect زمن المضارع التام

Form :
I / We / You / They → have
He / She / It → has
+ p.p (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

-I **have played** tennis. - She **has played** volleyball.

التصريف الثالث للفعل (Past Participle) , P.P

Regular Verbs: (Verb + ed)

المعني	verb	past	p.p
يشاهد	watch	watched	watched
يلعب	play	played	played
ينظف	clean	cleaned	cleaned
يزور	visit	visited	visited
يغسل	wash	washed	washed
يطبخ	cook	cooked	cooked

Irregular verbs

المعني	verb	past	p.p
يعوم	swim	swam	swum
يري	see	saw	seen
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يجلس	sit	sat	sat
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يصنع	make	made	made
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يكون	am/is	was	been
يكون	are	were	been



Unit 7

Keywords :

ever (تأتي في السؤال) من قبل -Have you **ever** played chess ?

never (تأتي في النفي) ابدا -He has **never** swum .

معلومة إضافية

just	-	already	-	yet	-	since	-	for
(حالا)		(بالفعل)		(حتي الآن)		(منذ)		(لمـدة)

Negative:

Subject + Haven't / Hasn't + p.p (مصدر الفعل)

- We **haven't** drunk the juice .
- He **hasn't** eaten the lunch.

Yes / No question:

Have / Has + Subject + P.P + ?

-Have you eaten the dinner? Yes, I have. (or) No, I haven't.

-Has she gone to school? Yes, she hasn't. (or) No, she hasn't.

Wh-question

Wh + have / has + subject + p.p + ?

What have they watched ? They have watched a film,

How long has she studied? She has studied for 3 hours.





Exercises:

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- Renad and Rehab (have – has – do) visited Cairo .
2-Yossif has (sleep – slept – sleeps) early .
3-Sagda has never (climbs – climbing – climbed) a tree .
4-Rahaf has (seen – saw – see) a snake .
5-Razen and Mena have (is – are – been) to Siwa .
6- I (have – has - am) climbed a mountain.
7- He (have – has – is) seen a spring.
8- They (have – has – are) eaten olive.
9- Ganna has (try – tries – tried) swimming in a lake.
10- Retage (have – has – does) walked in the desert.

2)Re-write the sentences using words in brackets .

1- We have climbed a mountain . (never)

....

2-Have you visited America before ? (ever)

....

3- Yes, I have played football. (Have)

....

4- No, he hasn't eaten dates. (Has)

....

5- She has climbed a tree. (not)

....

6- She has seen a lion. (They)

....

7- Has she eaten fish ? (Yes,)

....

8-They have visited Aswan. (He)

....





used to اعتاد أن

Form :

Subject + used to + inf. المصدر

-I used to ride a bike . - She used to walk to school.

Use:

To express a past habit . تعبر عن عادة في الماضي

-He used to play with his toys.

Negative:

Subject + didn't + use to +inf .

-I didn't use to ride a bike . - She didnt use to walk to school.

Yes, No question :

Did + subject + use to + inf + ?

-Did you use to ride a bike ?

- Yes, I did. -No, I didn't

Wh-question

Wh + did + subject + use to + inf + ?

What did you use to ride ?

- I used to ride a bike .

- When did she use to sleep?

She used to sleep at 10 p.m.





Look and complete :

Talia is nine.









~~glasses~~ – short, curly hair – glasses – play tennis
catch tennis - catch a ball – long hair

1- Talia didn't use to wear ...glasses... .
2- Now she wears ....
3- Talia didn't use to be able to ....
4- Now she can ....
5- Talia used to have ....
6- Now she has ....

2- Read and complete for yourself :

I didn't use to be able to ...	
Now I can ...	
I used to have ...	
I didn't use to have ...	
Now I have ...	



Unit 7

Exercises:

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- I used to (help – helps – helping) mum .
2- She (use – uses – used) to clean the room .
3- They used (to – too – two) write letters.
4- I (don't – didn't – doesn't) use to get up early .
5- We didn't (use – used – uses) to walk to school .
6- My dad didn't use to (cook – cooks – cooking) .
7- The boys (used – use – uses) to play tennis .
8- He used to (ride – rides – riding) a bike .
9- We used (by – on – to) wear uniforms .
10- What (do – does – did) he use to play ?
11- I didnt use (to - too - two) ride to a bike .
12-She (use - used - using) to walk to school.

2) Re-write the following sentences using words in brackets :

1- I cleaned my room . (used to)

....

2- Mona always helped mum . (used to)

....

3- She used to cook meals . (not)

....

4- Ahmed used to ride a bike . (what)

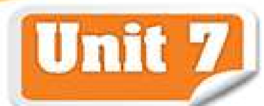
....

5- Yes, I used to swim in the sea . (Did)

....







Learn sounds with Busy Bee !(ew , u-e, ue)



-I have a new pen.



- I used to have short hair.



-Dad has a blue car.



-It's True! I used to play the flute.



-The shop had new, blue jewels in June.

Look , write and say :

blue - cube - flew - flute - glue
jewel - June - new - true - used to

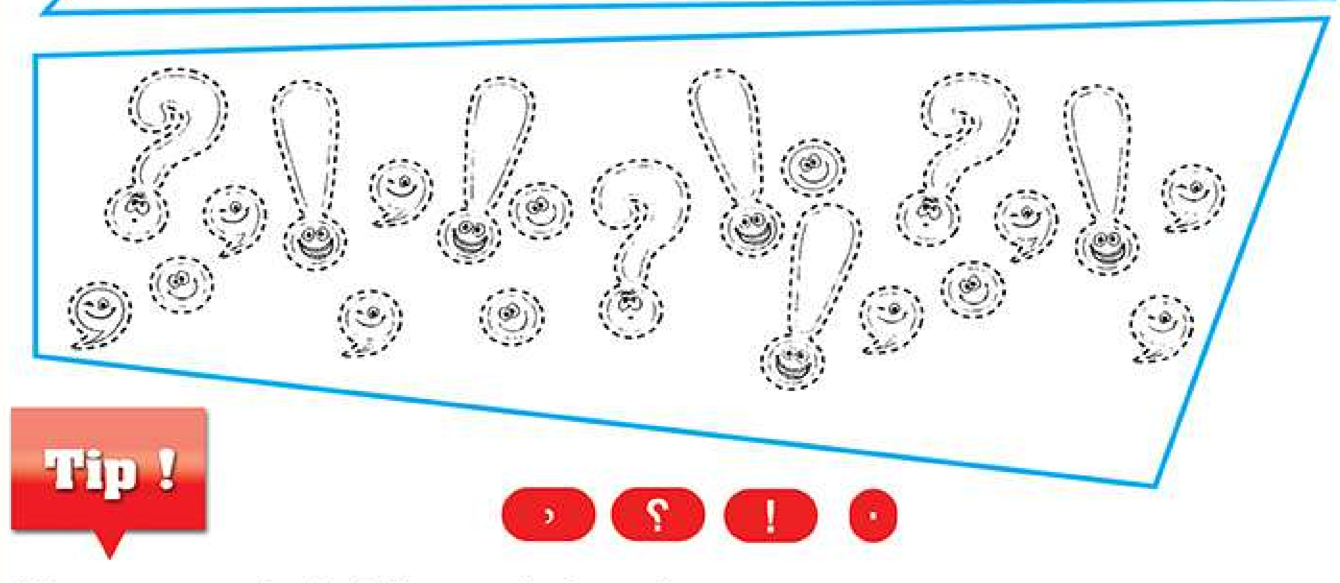
ew	u-e	ue
flew	cube	blue



Unit 7

look and color :

period: black comma: yellow
exclamation mark: red question mark : blue



Tip !

, ? ! .

We use a period at the end of sentence .
Omar is reading a book. نضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة
We use an exclamation mark at the end of a surprising sentence .
That is an exciting movie! نضع علامة التعجب في نهاية جملة تفيد الدهشة
We use a question mark at the end of a question.
Where did you go yesterday? نضع علامة الاستفهام في نهاية السؤال
We use commas in a list and to connect two sentences .
She bought rice, bread,milk and oil. نضع الفاصلة بين الأشياء وبين الجملتين

Write the correct punctuation :-

1- What do you usually do on weekends

....

2- Stop That road is dangerous

....

3- Tarek didn't use to speak English

....

4- I like reading books watching TV and playing with my brothers

....

Exercises:

1) Supply the missing letters:



n_ _



j_ _els



fl_ t _



bl_ _

2)Write a sentence under each picture:



play - flute

……………………



new - car

……………………



have - jewels

……………………

3) Write the correct punctuation :

1- Did dad use to walk to school

……………………………………………………

2- That was an amazing game

……………………………………………………

3- I used to have long hair but now my hair is short

……………………………………………………



Unit 7

Vocabulary



Science: Identical twins

twins توأم	identical متماثل/متطابق	non- identical غير متماثل	siblings أشقاء
behave يتصرف	similar متشابه	different مختلف	grow ينمو / يكبر
triplets توأم ثلاثي	at the same time في نفس الوقت	quadruplets توأم رباعي	exactly بظبـط



look and read:

Twins are two siblings who are born at the same time.They can be identical or non-identical.Identical means that they are exactly the same. They look the same, and their bodies work and grow in the same way. Identical twins are always two sister or two brothers.

Non-identical twins can be similar to each other, or they can be very different.They can be two brothers, two sisters, or a sister and a brother. Sometimes they look like each other, and sometimes they don't.

Sometimes people can be triplets – three siblings, or even quadruplets – that's four!

Twins often think and behave in similar ways.
Do you know any twins? What do you think it would be like to be a twin?





Exercises:

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- Two brothers are born at the same time. They are (twins – cousins – friends) .
2-(Non-identical – Identical – Different) means that they are exactly the same.
3- They are not the same . They are(happy – sad – different)
4- (Triplets – Twins – Quadruplets) are three siblings .
5- Quadruplets are (two – three – four) siblings .
6- Twins can be identical or(non – no – not) identical .
7-Twins are born at the (some – sum – same) time.
8-They are (exact – exactly – differently) the same.
9-Maram looks (like – into – up) her mother. They are the same.
10-Identical twins (go – grow – play) in the same way.

2) Read the following passage then answer the questions :

Twins are two siblings who are born at the same time. They can be identical or non-identical. Identical means that they are exactly the same. They look the same, and their bodies work and grow in the same way. Identical twins are always two sisters or two brothers.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What does the word identical mean?

....

2- Do twins grow in the same way?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

1- Twins are two (ways – numbers – siblings).
2- Identical means they are (different – exactly the same – happy).



3) Match:

1- sibling a) not the same

2- identical b) having lots of things the same, but not everything.

3- similar c) can be similar to each other or different

4- different d) a brother or sister

5- non-identical c) the same in every way

4) Read the following passage then answer the questions :

Malak has a twin brother . His name is Younis .Malak is 148 cm tall. She has curly hair. She doesn't wear glasses.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- How tall is Malak ?

....

2- What is Malak's brother's name ?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3- Malak has (curly – fair – blonde)hair.

4- Malak doesn't wear (skirts – pants – glasses).

5)Re-arrange the following sentences:

1- are - Twins - siblings - two.

....

2- born -They - are - at - time - same .

....

3- exactly - They - are - the same.

....





Vocabulary

Reading : Animal Families

English	Arabic
adapt	يتكيف
trait	صفة سائدة/شائعة
inherit	يــرث
litter	حيونات رضيعة
newborn	حديث الولادة
predator	حيوان مفترس
polar bear	الدب القطبي
penguin	طائر البطريق
leaf insect	حشرة تشبه ورقة الشجر
grassland	أرض عشبية
their own	بأنفسهم
offspring	نسل/ذرية
organism	كائن حي
species	فصيلة/سلالة
survival	البقاء علي قيد الحياة
hunt	يصطاد
characteristics	خصائص/صفات
octopus	أخطبوط
robin	طائر أبو الحناء
wetland	مستنقع
keep warm	يحافظ علي الدفئ
survive	ينجو من الموت- يبقي علي قيد الحياة



Unit 7

Reading
Animal families

Read and Learn





Look at this litter of newborn rabbits. They look very different from the parents! But soon their eyes will open and their fur will grow. As they get older, the rabbits in a litter will look similar to each other, but not identical. The offspring have inherited some traits from their mother and some traits from their father.They may have the same fur color as their mother, or their father - or a mix of the two.

Soon their ears will start to grow, too. Having long ears is a key characteristic of a rabbit. Why do rabbits have long ears? Rabbits have lots of predators - bigger animals that hunt and eat them. The long ears help rabbits to hear well. Their ears can move, so the rabbit knows where a sound is coming from.The long ears also help the rabbit stay cool in hot weather, or keep warm in cold weather. So, long ears are very important for a rabbit's survival. Over time, rabbits with longer ears.become safer and healthier. They could live for longer and have more litters.They passed this trait to their offspring, and rabbits adapted to have long ears.

All organisms have to adapt to their environment. All species of animals and plants have their own characteristics and behave in ways that help them to survive.

Exercises:

1) Match

1- to adapt — a- a key characteristic that an organism has, e.g. camouflaged fur or a long beak

2- trait — b- to change to suit your environment

3- to inherit — c- to get characteristics from your parents

4- litter — d- a baby animal that has just been born

5- newborn — e- a number of baby animals born from the same parents at the same time

2) Match

1- offspring — a - a living thing, all animals and plants.

2- organism — b- a person's child, or an animal's or plant's baby

3- species — c- a group of animals or plants that are very similar and share the same characteristics

4- survival — d- special traits that make an organism special or different from others

5- characteristics — e- staying alive. In the natural world, this can be hard for many plants and animals.



3) Complete using the words in brackets :-

polar bear – robin – penguin
octopus – moose – leaf insect

1- .... This animal has developed a layer of fat to keep it warm in cold climates.
2- .... This animal has adapted to look like a leaf, so other animals don't eat it .
3- .... This sea animal can change color with its surroundings, so it can hide from predators and catch food .
4- .... This bird can swim a long way underwater to catch fish .
5- .... This bird has a large beak so it eat lots of different seeds.
6- .... This animal has long horns. It is white in summer to reflect heat, and gray in winter to keep warm.

4) Choose the correct answer :

1-To (grow – inherit – adapt) is to change to suit your environment.
2-A/An (trait – litter – offspring) is a key characteristics that an organism has.
3-To (adapt – inherit –grow) is to get characteristics from your parents.
4- (Litter – A letter – Little) is a number of baby animals born from the same parent at the same time.
5-(New look – Newborn – New book) is a baby animal that has just been born.
6-An (orange – offspring- organism) is a living thing ,all animals and plants.







Vocabulary

Reproduction in plants

seeds بذور	pollen grains حبوب اللقاح	reproduce يتكاثر	
bulb بصلة النبات	cell خلية	habit عـادة	leaf/leaves ورقة شجر
structure تكوين	reproduction التكاثر	stem ساق النبات	

1- Read and Learn .







We know that animals have offspring, and adapt to their habitat. We can see the same in plants around the world, too. Plants are living organisms, and they also reproduce and adapt. Like animals, they pass on traits to their offspring.

The inherited traits that plants pass on to offspring include the color of the flower, the shape of the flower, the shape of the leaf, and the height of the plant, etc.

Plants reproduce in two ways. Most plants are flowering plants. The flowers produce pollen grains – very small structures. There are carried by insects, birds or the wind to other plants. When they are taken to another plant of the same type, the pollen grains mix with cells in the new plant to make seeds. When these seeds fall to the ground, they can grow into a new plant.This new plant will inherit traits from both the parent plants.It will be the same type, but it might have small differences.

Other plants reproduce on their own by producing an identical copy of themselves. These plants can produce bulbs which grow under the ground. The offspring plant only inherits traits from one parent plant, and it will have the same characteristics in leaf shape and stem structure as the parent plant.







Adaptation in plants







roots جزور	**pitcher plants** نباتات جاذبه للحشرات	**cactus** الصبار

stem ساق النبات	**palm** نخلة	**water lily** الليلك المائي	**variety** تنوع

incredible لايصدق	**environment** البيئــة	**shade** ظــل

rainforest غابة استوائية	**surface** سطح	**attract** يجذب	**support** يدعم

Which plant has adapted to eat insects?

There is an incredible variety of plants on Earth. There are tall trees in the rainforest, cactus plants in the desert, water lilies in ponds, and many wild plants and flowers that we see every cay around us. They are all different, and they adapt to their environment in amazing ways.





Rainforest plants



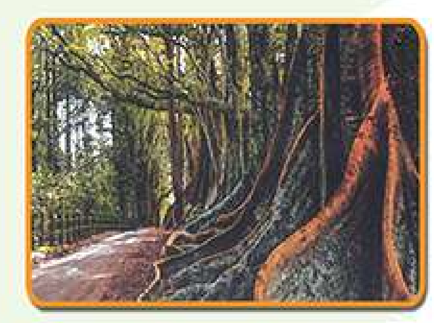
Drip tip leaves

Rain falls off this shape of leaf quickly. The leaf stays strong even if there is a lot of rain.



Pitcher plants

These plants use bright colors to attract insects. The insects fall into the hole of the plant and they can get out. The plant can turn the insect into food!



Strong roots

Rainforest trees are very tall, but these wide roots sit above the ground and make the tree strong.



Water plants

Water lily The water lily has flat leaves to stay on the surface of the water, and a long stem under the water that doesn't break.



Desert plants

Date palm The date palm has deep roots to get water from underground, and big leaves at the top to give shade to the rest of the tree.



Unit 7

Exercises:

1) Choose the correct answer:

1- Pitcher plants use (light – dark – bright) colors to attract insect.
2- There are cactus plants in the (water – rainforest – desert).
3- The date palm has (little – small – deep) roots.
4- There are tall (trees – water lilies – cactus) in the rainforest.
5- The water lily has flat (dates – roots – leaves).

2) Match :

1- reproduce	a- the smallest part of an organism
2- pollen grains	b- this is produced when the pollen grains mix with cells in a new plant
3- seed	c- have offspring
4- cell	d- this stays underground and grows into a plant
5- bulb	e- very small structures that plants use to reproduce

3) Write a sentence under each picture :



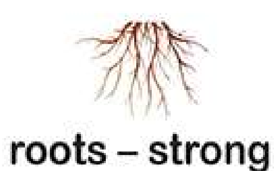
date – palm

....



water – lily

....



roots – strong

....

4) Choose the correct answer :

1- Pollen grains are very (big – large – small) structure .
2- When the seeds fall to the (water – sky – ground). They can grow into a new plant.
3- The (wind – cars – planes) carry pollen grains to other plants.
4- Like animals, (cars – bikes – plants) pass on traits to their offspring.
5- Plants are (living – not living – non-living) organisms.
6- Plants have offspring and (adapt – walk – ride) to their habits.
7- Plants reproduce in (two – three – four) ways.
8- The (animals – litter – flowers) produce pollen grains.
9- The pollen grains mix with cells in the new plant to make (insects – birds – seeds).

5) Read the following passage then answer the questions :

Plants reproduce in two ways. Most plants are flowering plants. The flowers produce pollen grains very small structures. There are carried by insects, birds or the wind to other plants. When they are taken to another plant of the same type, the pollen grains mix with cells in the new plant to make seeds. When these seeds fall to the ground, they can grow into a new plant. It will be the same type, but it might have small differences.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What do flowers produce?

....

2- How many ways do plants reproduce?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3- The pollen grains mix with (stems - roots - cells) in the new plant to make seeds.
4- (All - Most - No) plants are flowering plants.







1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue :

Samir : Do you like sports ?
Ali : (1) ....
Samir : (2) ....?
Ali : My favourite sport is football.

2) Choose the correct answer :

1- A water lily has leaves (on – under – by) the surfaces of water.
2- They are born at the same time. They are (cousins – twins – friends) .
3- My grandma is a/an (child – adult – elderly) person .
4- He is my uncle's son . He is my (nephew – niece – cousin).
5- He (use – used – using)to help the poor.
6- Ahmed (tidy – tidied – tidying) his room yesterday.
7- Mum is (clean – cleans – cleaning)the house now .
8- She (doesn't – don't – didn't) use to sleep early .

3) Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- Mona always helped her mum . (used to)
....
2- They used to watch cartoons. (not)
....
3- Yes, he used to eat pizza. (Did)
....
4- We play football every week. (last week)
....





4) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

I am Omar. I am nine years old. I have black hair and brown eyes. I am short and fat. I like swimming in the sea. I have two sisters and one brother. My father is a teacher. My mother is a doctor.

A) Answer the following questions :

1-How old is Omar ?

....

2- How many sisters has Omar got ?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:-

3- Omar's father works at (school – hospital – restaurant)

4- Omar has (red – black – white) hair.

5) Write a sentence under each picture :



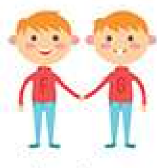
cousin

....



baby

....



twins

....

6- Reader :

A) Answer the following questions

1-What was there for the best invention?

....

2-What did Nesma see?

....

B) Complete the following sentences :

3-Nesma wants to be a/an ....

4-Nesma was reading the school ....





At the museum

1. Today we're at the museum. There are lots of things to see.
2. Miss Mona says we will visit a room with lots of jewelry first.
3. After the jewelry, we'll see some tools and clay artifacts.
4. We have our pens and pencils to draw some of the things we see. It's very interesting!





Unit 8

Vocabulary



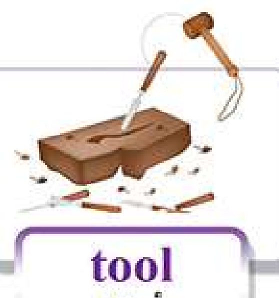
museum
متحف



artifacts
قطع أثارية



clay
صلصال



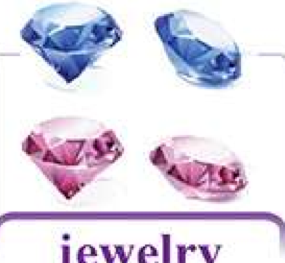
tool
أداة



necklace
عُقد



portrait
صورة للوجه



jewelry
مجوهرات



bracelet
أسورة



sculpture
تمثال منحوت



statue
تمثال

Other words

كلمات أخري

made of
مصنوع من

floor
أرضية – طابق

interesting
شيق

look like
يشبه





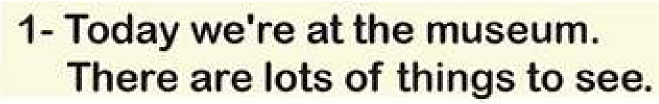
Regulars verbs

	verb	past	p.p
يزور	visit	visited	visited
يشبه	look like	looked like	looked like

Irregular verbs

	verb	past	p.p
يرى	see	saw	seen
يقول	say	said	said
يرسم	draw	drew	drawn
يملك	have	had	had
يصنع	make	made	made

Look and read:



2-Miss Mona says we will visit
a room with lots of jewelry first.

3-After the jewelry, we'll see some
tools and clay artifacts.

4-We have our pens and pencils
to draw some of the things we
see. It's very interesting.







Exercises:

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- You can see lots of statues at the (zoo – bank – museum).
2- The sculpture is made of (stone – paper – sand).
3- (Clay – Jewelry – Tool) is very expensive.
4- I saw a (mobile – portrait – helmet) of Ahmed Zewail at the museum .
5- The sculpture is made (in – of – by) wood .
6- The statue looked (like – at – for) a person.
7- Was it a tool ? No, it (is - was - wasn't).
8- What's number 1 ? It ('m - 's - 're) a bracelet .
9- My favourite colour is (brown - town - gown).
10- Women wear (rings - necklaces - watches) around their necks.
11- I live on the second (flower - flour - floor).
12- I like this story . It is (bad - horible - intersting).
13- She had a (necklace - ring - bracelet) in her arm.
14- I saw (mobiles - pens - statues) at the museum.
15- I use pencils to (read - draw - swim).
16- The plate is made of (clay - may - hay) .

2) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Alaa : (1)...?
Tarek : I went to the Egyptian Museum yesterday.
Alaa : How did you go there?
Tarek : (2).. .





3- Write a sentence under each picture:



went – museum

....






saw – jewelry

....



wear – necklace

....



looked like – person

....

4- Supply the missing letters:



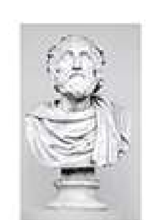
m - s - um



cl - -



n - ckl - ce



sc - lpt - re



st - t - e



portr - - t



br - c - let



j - w - lry





5-Read the following passage then answer the questions:

I went to the museum last week. I went with my friends. I saw a lot of statues and sculptures. I saw an artifact. It was big. It was made of clay. It looked like a person. It was interesting.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- When did you go to the museum ?

....

2- What was the artifact made of ?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3- The artifact was (small – big – long).

4- The artifact looked like a (person – tree – flower).

6-Re-arrange the following sentences:

1- at - We - the museum - are .

....

2- is - A bracelet - made of - gold .

....

3- looked - It - a person - like .

....

4- made - It - of - was - clay .

....

5- tools - see - will - We - some .

....

6- intersting - very - is - It .

....









Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns أسماء معدودة	Uncountable nouns أسماء لا تعد
a car — cars	silk - cloth - metal
a cup — cups	water - juice - milk
a pen — pens	money - paper - wood
a bowl — bowls	sugar - salt - rice

ملحوظة : الأسماء المعدودة لها مفرد وجمع .

الأسماء الغير معدودة ليس لها جمع وتعامل معاملة المفرد .

How many كم العدد — يأتي بعدها إسم يعد (جمع)

How many statues are there?

- There are six statues.

How many books are there?

- There aren't any books.

How much كم الكمية — يأتي بعدها إسم لا يعد

How much clay is there ?

- There is a lot of clay.

How much wood is there ?

- There isn't any wood.





a lot of كثير من — يأتي بعدها إسم يعد(جمع) أو إسم لا يعد

-There is a lot of money in the wallet.

-There are a lot of apples.

some بعض — يأتي بعدها إسم يعد و إسم لا يعد
وتستخدم في الجملة المثبتة و في العرض والطلب

-I bought some apples .

-Would you like some apples? (Offer عرض)

-Can I have some coffee ,please? (Request طلب)

any إي — يأتي بعدها إسم يعد و إسم لا يعد وتستخدم
في النفي والسؤال

-There isn't any wood.

-Are there any pens?

Exercises:

1-Put (some / any)

1- There are................. pens.
2- There isn't .... money.
3- There are.................apples.
4- There aren't .... crocodiles.
5- There is ....water.
6- There aren't .... owls.
7- Are there ....rules?
8- Is there .... sugar?
9- Can I have .... milk?
10- Would you like ...... orange juice?



Unit 8

2) Choose the correct answer :

1- How (much - many - often) wood is there?
2- How many bracelets (is - are - am) there?
3- How (much - many - long) portraits are there? Four portraits.
4- How much water is there? There (isn't - aren't - hasn't) enough water.
5- There isn't (many - much - lot) sugar in the jar.
6- There (is - are - was) too many cars.
7- There is a (lot - lots - a lot) of milk.
8- There was (some - any - many) flour.
9- There aren't (some - any - much) pens.
10- Are there (some - any - much) apples?
11- Would you like (some - any - a) tea ?
12- Can I have (any - some - an) water, please?
13- I want 2 a (spoon - fork - knife) of sugar ,please .

3)Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1-There are a lot of pens . (many)

....

2-There is a lot of sugar. (much)

....

3-There are some spoons . (not)

....

4-There is much juice. (Is)

....

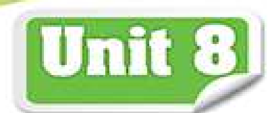
5-There are some cars. (any)

....

6-Yes, there is some juice . (Is)

....





4) Match :

1- How many bracelets are there?	a) There are two sculptures.
2- How much clay is there?	b) There are six bracelets.
3- How much wood is there?	c) There is lots of clay.
4- How many sculptures are there?	d) There isn't any wood.
5- How much water is there?	e) There aren't any books.
6- How many books are there?	f) There isn't alot of water.

5) Re-arange the following sentences :

1- isn't - any - There - tea .

....

2- many - How - books - there - are ?

....

3- milk - there - How - much - is ?

....

4- How - scluptures - many - there - are ?

....

5- are - any - books - n't - There .

....

6) Complete the missing parts in the following dialogue :

Magdy : Do you have any brothers ?

Omar : (1)..

Magdy : How many brothers do you have ?

Omar : (2) ....







Values القيم

Vocabulary

value قيمة	prefer يفضل	image صورة	links روابط
model نموذج	behavior سلوك	mistake خطأ	
website موقع علي الأنترنت	culture ثقافة	idea فكرة	understand يفهم
agree with يتفق مع	follow يتبع	teach يعلم	

1-Read and think, which answers do you agree with? You can tick more than one :-

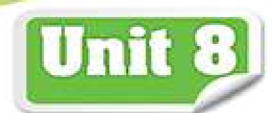
1-Do you like learning about the past?

a-No, I don't. I prefer to learn about things people make and do now. ☐

b-Yes, I do. I think artifacts and tools from the past are very interesting. ☐

c-It's ok. Some of the things you can see in the museums are interesting , but others aren't. ☐





2-How do you like to learn?

a-I like seeing things in museums. You can really understand what things were like in the past when you can see them. ☐

b-I prefer looking at things in books to visiting museums. I like having more time to read things at home, and museums can be busy. ☐

c-I like looking at websites because the images are interesting and you can follow links to see what interests you. ☐

3-Why do we learn about the past?

a-Learning about the past shows us models of good behavior and teaches us to learn from the mistakes of others. ☐

b-Learning about the past helps us understand the things people do and say now. ☐

c-We can learn more about our culture by understanding our past. ☐

2-Discuss your answer with a friend. Do you have the same ideas?

-I love learning about artifacts from the past.

-I don't. I think the things we make and do now are much more interesting .

3-Complete with your own ideas. Then compare with a friend.

With or against learning about the past

....

....

....





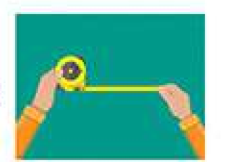


Learn sounds with Busy Bee!

-ture / -sure



sculpture تمثال



measure يقيس



adventure مغامرة



treasure كنز



sea creature مخلوق بحري



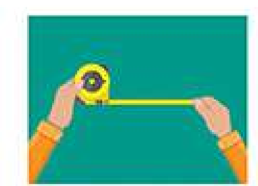
pleasure متعة



1)Supply the missing letters:



sc_ _pture



m_ _sure



tr_ _sure



pl_ _sure

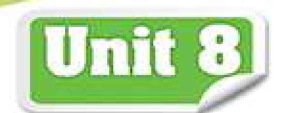


sea c_ _ature



adven_ _re





Punctuation

Apostrophe (') الفاصلة العليا

-Tips!

1-We use an apostrophe when there is a letter missing in a word.

تستخدم الفاصلة العليا مع الأختصارات .

Ex. I don't like drinking coffee. = I do not like drinking coffee.

2-We also use apostrophes to show that something belongs to someone. تستخدم الفاصلة العليا عند الحديث عن ملكية شخص لشئ .

Ex. That is Amr's bag.

-If something belongs to two or more people, the apostrophe is after the (s)

تستخدم الفاصلة العليا عند الحديث عن ملكية شخصين لشئ واحد .

Ex. My grandparents' apartment is near the beach.

Exercises:

1-Look and complete:

I am	....I'm....
He is	....
I have	....

will not	....won't....
What is	....
Where is	....

2-Look and write apostrophes:

1- It's Zayn's football.

2- I ve got some clay and I m making a cup.

3- There aren t any sculpture in front of the museum.

4- Leila s book is on the teacher s desk.

5- where s your parents house?





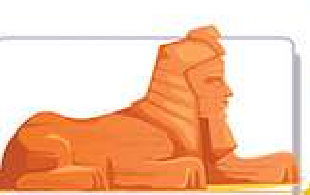
Vocabulary



Ancient Egyptians
القدماء المصريون



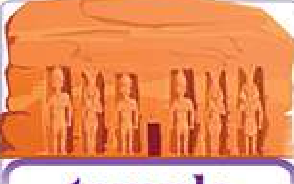
archaeologist
عالم اثار



Sphinx
ابو الهول



tomb
مقبرة



temple
معبد



Ramses II
رمسيس الثاني



pharaoh
فرعون



gold
ذهب

Other words — كلمات أخري

famous مشهور	**paintings** لوحات	**object** شئ	**precious** ثمين
powerful قوي	**afterlife** الأخـرة	**detailed** مفصل	**dead** ميت
model نموذج	**art** رسم - فن	**enormous** ضخم	**colorful** ملون
daily يومي	**around the world** حول العالم	**popular** شعبي- محبوب	**dry** جاف





Regulars verbs

	verb	past	p.p
يؤمن	believe	believed	believed
ينجو	survive	survived	survived
يساعد	help	helped	helped
يذاكر	study	studied	studied
يلعب	play	played	played

Irregular verbs

	verb	past	p.p
يجد	find	found	found
يري	see	saw	seen
يوضح	show	showed	shown
يصنع	make	made	made
يضع	put	put	put

Art in Ancient Egypt:



Ancient Egyptian art is famous all around the world. Today, we can see paintings, sculptures, jewelry, and other artifacts from thousands of years ago. There are many statues and paintings in ancient temples. Because Egypt is a very dry country, the paintings and statues have survived for a long time. Archaeologists have also found lots of important artifacts in tombs for the Pharaohs. People believed that these artifacts would help them in the afterlife. There were small models of boats , animals, people - lots of things that were important in daily life. Paintings in tombs often showed pictures of the person in the afterlife, too. Today we can see some of these objects in museums and learn about the past.





Ancient Egyptians also made enormous sculptures , such as the statue of Ramses II at Abu Simbel. They are nearly 20 meters tall. The Great Sphinx of Giza is nearly 73 meters long! The size of these sculptures made them very important and powerful.

Small sculptures and artifacts were made, too. These were very detailed and beautiful . Egyptians used precious such as gold , as well as wood and colored glass. The artifacts were often colorful. The most popular colors were blue, red, green, black and gold.



Exercises:

1)Match:

1- afterlife
2- model
3- tomb

a) a place to put people who have died
b) ideas about what happens after death
c) a small statue or object that looks like a real thing

2)Choose the correct answer :

1- A\An (doctor - archaeologist - teacher) is a person who studies artifacts to learn about the past .
2- A (library - zoo - tomb) is a place where we put dead people.
3- There is a (book - tomb - painting) on the wall.
4- (Gold – Metal – Glass) is an expensive metal for jewelry.
5- There was an accident and no one (survived – believed – found).
6- They found lots of important (artifacts – bikes – cars) in tombs.
7- Ancient Egyptians are called (pharaohs – archaeologists – pilots).
8- (Afterlife – Before life – Life) is ideas about what happens after death.

9- Amr Diab is a (famous – tall – small) singer .
10- A tomb is a place where we put (happy – dead – famous) people.
11- You can see (plates – statues – pens) in the temple.
12- Archaeologists study (math – arts – history).

3)Re-arrange the following sentences:

1- are – There – and - paintings – many – statues.

....

2- found – Archaeologists – in tombs – artifacts.

....

3- made – sculptures – Ancient – Egyptians.

....

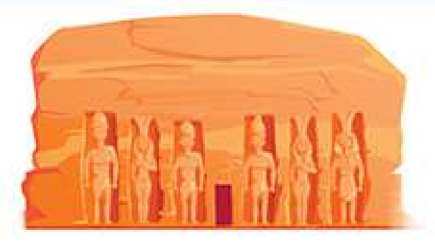
4- were – The artifacts – colorful.

....

5- The Great – meters – sphinx – is – 73.

....

4)Write a sentence under each picture:



visited – temple

....



saw– Ramses

....



tomb – dead

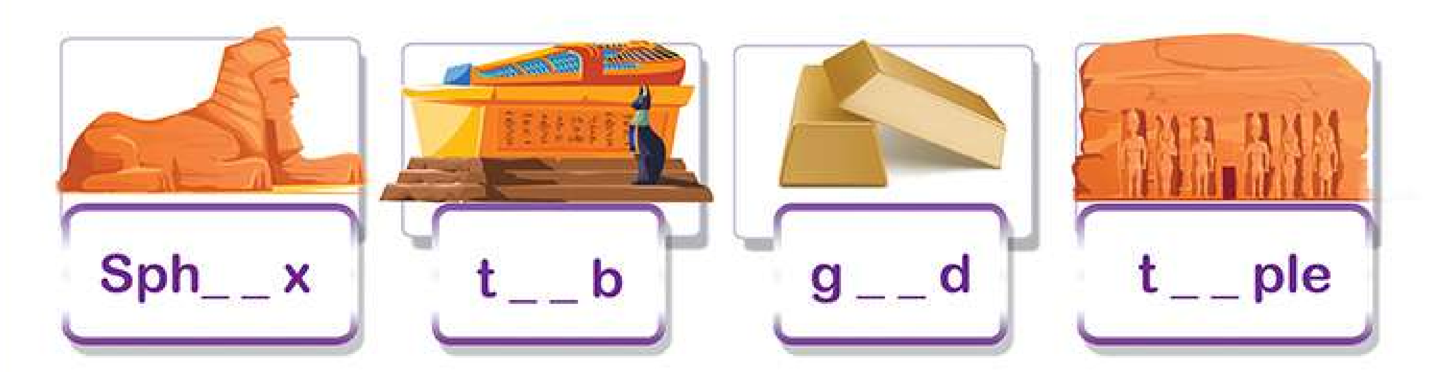
....

jewelry – gold

....



5)Supply the missing letters:



Sph_ _ x   t_ _ b   g_ _ d   t_ _ ple

6)Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Archaeologists have also found lots of important artifacts in tombs for the pharaohs. People believed that these artifacts would help them in the afterlife. There were small models of boats , animals, people - lots of things that were important in daily life. Paintings in tombs often showed pictures of the person in the afterlife, too.

A) Answer the following questions :

1-What did paintings in tombs show?

....

2-How did these artifacts help people?

....

B) Choose the correct answer :

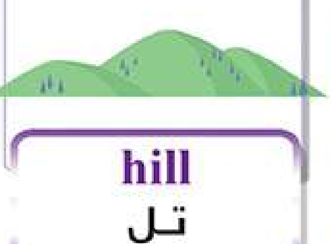
3- Archaeologists have found important artifacts in (parks - tombs - schools).

4- (Paintings - Books - Boats) in tombs often showed pictures of person in the afterlife.

Vocabulary



artist فنان



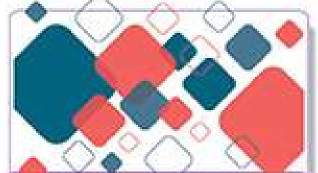
hill تــل



three-dimensional ثلاثي الأبعاد



citadel قلعة



geometric shape شكل هندسي



geometric pattern نموذج هندسي



monument آثار

Other words كلمات أخري

shading التظليل	**realistic** واقعي	**ceiling** سقف	**flat** مسطح
abstract مجرد	**styles** أشكال - أنماط	**basic** أساس	**carefully** بحرص



Regulars verbs

	verb	past	p.p
ينسخ	copy	copied	copied
يتعلم	learn	learned	learned
يلون	paint	painted	painted
يقيس	measure	measured	measured
يزين	decorate	decorated	decorated
يصنع - يبتكر	create	created	created
يكرر	repeat	repeated	repeated





Irregular verbs

المعني	verb	past	p.p
يرسم	draw	drew	drawn
يعرف	know	knew	known

Art: Shading

It can take a very long time to paint or draw a picture .Artists have lots of different styles and ways of working, but one of the basic and most important things is to learn shading.

The picture you are drawing is flat, but the object you are copying is three-dimensional. To make it look three-dimensional in your picture, you see shading. This makes a pencil drawing look interesting and real. You can use hard pencils to draw fine lines, and soft, dark pencils for shading.

You need to know where the light is coming from in your picture so you can add realistic shading. Look carefully at your object to see the shades of light and dark. You can add shading by doing lots of small lines close to each other, or by rubbing the pencil lines so they mix together.

Exercises:

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- A (hill – bridge – sea) is smaller than a mountain.

2- He draws pictures. He is a/an (artist – doctor – waiter).

3- We can see (mounements – mountains – animals) in the museum.

4- A (cave – flat – citadel) is a very strong building.

5- You should listen (careful – carefully – careless).
6- A circle is a goemetric (colour – number – shape).
7- Are there (some – any – a) pens in the box ?
8- Would you like (some – any – an) oranges ?
9- How (many – much – long) pupils are there ?

2)Write a sentence under each picture:



visited – temple

....



saw– Ramses

....



tomb – dead

....



jewelry – gold

....

3)Read and complete:

measure - ruler - repeat

1-To make a pattern, you............the same shape or shapes many times.

2- You often need a.............to make a repeating pattern.

3- If you use triangles or squares, you need to .... them to make sure the angles and sides are correct.





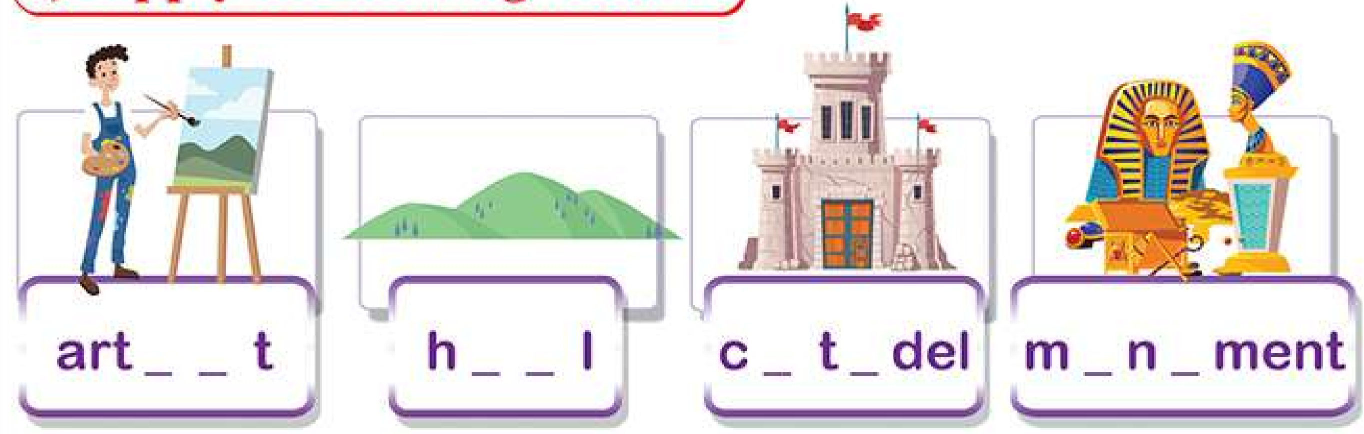
4)Read and circle:

A geometric pattern is made of lots of 1) shapes\colors.
We can see these in different places around us every day. People use geometric shapes in art to create patterns.Geometric shapes can create 2) abstract/realistic patterns.These can be very beautiful.
Many buildings have geometric patterns tiles.These small squares can decorate walls and ceilings.They use traditional patterns which are very detailed.The colors and styles are very beautiful. You can also see geometric patterns in 3) tools/jewelry and in paintings from ancient Egypt.

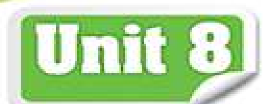
5) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Retal : Which school do you go ?
Yomna : (1)...
Retal : (2).. your school ?
Yomna : Yes, I do .

6)Supply the missing letters:







Test on unit 8

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue .

Abeer: What is your favorite hobby?

Soha: (1)..

Abeer (2)..?

soha: I usually read in the school library.

2)Choose the correct answer :

1- How (many - much - some) apples are there?

2- How (many - much - often) milk is there?

3- There aren't (some - any - lots) pens.

4- There are (some – any – an) books on the table.

5- A/An (doctor - archaeologist - teacher) is a person who studies history.

6- A (school - hospital - tomb) is a place where we put dead people.

7- Women wear (rings - necklaces - shoes) round their necks.

8- Childern like to play with (gold - clay - silver).

3)Re-write the sentences using words in brackets:

1-There are some books in the bag. (any)

....

2-There is a pen on the table. (are)

....

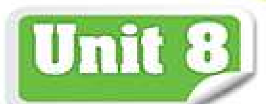
3-There isn't any water in the bottle . (some)

....

4- Yes, there is some milk. (Is)

....





4)Read the following passage then answer the following questions:-

My favorite monument is the Citadel. It was built by Salah Al-Din Al-Ayoubi. Salah El-Din's Citadel was built in 1176. The rulers of Egypt used to stay there for 700 years. It was built beneath the Muqattum hills.

A)Answer the following questions:-

1-What's your favorite monuments?

....

2-When was the citadel built?

....

B)Choose the correct answer:-

3- The (doctors-rulers-teachers) of Egypt used to stay in the citadel.

4-The citadel was built beneath the(Tanta-Alex-Muqattam)hills.

5)Write a sentence under each picture:

like-drawing	wear-necklace	went-museum
....	....	....

6)Reader:

A) Answer the following questions:

1-What was Nesma reading?

....

2-What did Nesma see in the school newsletter?

....

B) Complete the following sentences:

3-Nesma loved.....................................

4-Nesma could invent ....





At the hospital

Unit 9

Part one :

Vocabulary



hospital
مستشفي



X-ray
أشعة اكس



surgeon
جراح



cast
جبيرة/جبس



medicine
دواء



scan
يفحص / فحص



bone
عظمة



ill=sick
مريض



accident
حادثة



muscles
عضلات



helmet
خوذة



sore throat
أحتقان في الحلق

Other words

كلمات أخري

injury
إصابه

organ
عضو بالجسم

sore
ألم / أحتقان

infection
عدوي

surgery
جراحة

operation
عملية جراحية

problem
مشكلة

hurt
يؤذي / يؤلم

disease
مرض

treatment
علاج

Unit 9

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

المعني	Present	past	p.p
يحتاج	need	needed	needed
يبلع	swallow	swallowed	swallowed
يقرر	decide	decided	decided
يدخل	enter	entered	entered
يحدث	happen	happened	happened
يركب دراجة	cycle	cycled	cycled
يموت	die	died	died
يبكي	cry	cried	cried

Irregular verbs الأفعال الشاذة

المعني	Present	past	p.p
يؤلم - يؤذي	hurt	hurt	hurt
يرتدي	wear	wore	worn
يمتلك	have	had	had
يضع	make	made	made
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يقع	fall	fell	fallen
يعطي	give	gave	given
يكسر	break	broke	broken

Expressions التعبيرات

Expression	المعنى	Expression	المعنى
wear a cast	يضع جبيرة /جبس	fall off	يقع من علي
have an accident	لدية حادثة	fall over	يقع علي
take medicine	يأخد دواء	have surgery	لدية جراحة
get better	يتحسن	do surgery	يقوم بجراحة
Don't worry	لاتقلق	What is wrong?	ما الخطأ؟
take/ get rest	يأخذ راحة	get burned	يحترق





look and read :

Do you think Hany should wear a cast ?

1-We're at the hospital because Hany has an injury . He hurt his elbow when he fell off his bike in the park . He had a helmet, so he didn't hurt his head . Hany doesn't want to wear a cast .

2-I don't want to wear a cast !

3-Hany's arm hurts and he needs an X-ray. If you break your arms, you wear a cast .

4-Don't worry. You will be fine. You don't need to wear it for a long time .

Hospitals



A hospital is a place where people go for treatment .Sometimes people have a disease or infection that makes them ill. Sometimes they have an injury because of an accident . At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a nurse.They might ask question to find out what is wrong with you .They need to know what hurts or how you feel .They might decide to:

- give you medicine – you drink or swallow this to help you get better .
- give you an X-ray to find out if you have broken a bone .
- do surgery – an operation to make a particular part of your body better.
- do a scan to find out the problem if you have a muscle or organ that is sore.

When the doctors know what the problem is , they can decide on the best way to treat you .

Ask and answer

I went to hospital when I had an infection . I took some medicine and I got better.

Have you ever ....

been to hospital?

had surgery?

taken medicine?

had an accident?





Exercises:

1)Choose the correct answer :

1- He is ill . He goes to (bank – hospital – zoo) .
2- A (surgeon – pilot – carpenter) can do an operation .
3- The doctor gave me some (sheets – exercises – medicine).
4- A hospital is a place where people can go for (fun – treatment – swimming) .
5- He has a/an (jewellery – injury – library) because of an accident .
6- People have a/an (protection – injection – infection) that makes them ill .
7- I have a (solo – sore – soul) throat .
8- His arm is broken . He should (wear – play – go) a cast .
9- He fell (of – off – on) his bike .
10- The doctor can (do – make – go) a scan to see inside your body.

2) Supply the missing letters:



acc - d - nt



me - d - cine



h - sp - tal

3) Write a sentence under each picture :



He- doctor

....



helps – sick people

....



take – medicine

....



4) Match:

1-treatment
2-disease
3-infection
4-injury
5-medicine

a) This happens when bacteria or viruses enters your body.
b) This is a liquid you drink or tablet you swallow.
c) This is a way of making someone better.
d) This happens when the cells of your body are damaged.
e) When you hurt your body in an accident.

5) Re-arrange the following to make sentences:

1- has – Hany – injury – an .

....

2- fell – He – bike – his – off.

....

3- doesn't – He – want to – wear a cast .

....

4- you – Have – ever been – to hospital ?

....

5- took – some medicine – I – got better – and.

....

6) Read the following passage then answer the questions :

Aya had an injury .She went to hospital. She hurt her elbow when she fell off her bike in the park. She had a helmet, so she didn't hurt her head. Aya doesn't want to wear a cast.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Where did Aya go ?

....

2- What is wrong with Aya ?

....

B) Choose the correct answer :

3- Aya fell off her (car – bike – taxi) .
4- Aya had a (cast – helmet – shoe) on her head .





Grammar:

Zero Conditional (If) الحالة الصفرية

Form:

(إذا / لو) **If** | Present Simple | , | Present Simple |

-If you fall over, you hurt yourself.
-If people eat too much, they get fat.

| Present Simple | if | Present Simple |

-You hurt yourself if you fall over.
-People die if they don't eat.

Use:

We use the Zero Conditional to express habits or facts
تعبر الحالة الصفرية عن حقائق وعادات

-If you heat water , it boils .
-If you break your arm , you wear a cast.



Unit 9

Exercises:

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- If you (feel – feeling – felt) tired, you go to bed.
2- If you boil water, it (turn- turns – turning) into water vapour.
3- If you (am – is – are) ill , you take medicine.
4- If you (have – has – having) a problem, you tell someone.
5- If you fall over, you (hurt – hurts – hurting) yourself.
6- If we heat metals, they (expand – expands- expanding).
7- You get a headache if you (work – works – working) on your computer for a long time.
8- If you heat ice, it (melt – melts – melted).
9- If you play in the sun, you (get – gets – got) a fever.
10- If water (freeze – freezes – freezing), it turns into ice.
11-If you (touch - touches - touched) a fire , you get burned.
12-She (wear - wears - wearing) a cast if she breks her arm.

2) Re-write the following sentences using words in brackets:

1-She has an accident .She cries. (If)

....

2-I fall over , I hurt myself. (If)

....

3-I am sick. I take medicine. (If)

....

4-I have a problem .I tell someone. (If)

....

5-You heat ice. It turns into water. (If)

....





must / mustn't يجب / لا يجب

Form:

subject + must + inf. (الفعل في المصدر)

Use:

- تستخدم must (للتعبير عن الضرورة والالزام)

- You must be polite .
- You must eat healthy food .

Negative:

subject + mustn't + inf. (الفعل في المصدر)

- تستخدم mustn't (للتعبير عن الضرورة والالزام)

- You mustn't smoke in hospitals .
- You mustn't eat too much sweets .

Exercises:

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- You (must – mustn't) arrive on time .
2- You (must – mustn't) shout in class .
3- You (must – mustn't) listen to your teacher .
4- You (must – mustn't) talk unless you raise your hand .
5- You (must – mustn't) make fun of classmates .
6- You (must – mustn't) keep your class clean .
7- You (must – mustn't) play with matches .
8- You (must – mustn't) smoke in hospitals .
9- You (must – mustn't) help your father .
10- You (must – mustn't) laugh at your friend .



2) Re-write the following sentences :

1- It's important to take medicine . (must)

....

2- It is dangerous to play with knives . (mustn't)

....

3- She needs to go to hospital . (must)

....

4- We are not allowed to park here . (mustn't)

....

5- It is necessary to be polite . (must)

....

3)Write a sentence under each picture :



mustn't - noise

....



must - early

....



mustn't - run

....

4) Choose the correct answer :

1- You (must / mustn't) play soccer in the hospital.
2- You (must / mustn't) get lots of rest.
3- You (must / mustn't) play loud music.
4- You (must / mustn't) have more than three visitors.
5- You (must / mustn't) take your medicine.
6- You (must / mustn't) listen to the doctors and nurses.

Learn sounds with Busy Bee!

"Homophones" are words that sound the same but have a different meaning and spelling "

كلمات لها نفس الصوت ولكن مختلفة في المعني والحروف


sea


see


here


hear


where?


wear


write


right



flour


flower


plain


plane





Exercises:

1) Underline the homophones :

Can you see the sea ? Where, where is the sea? It's here.
It's here. It's green and blue. How many umbrellas can you see
by the sea ? Are there four? No, there's more! They're for you
and me, And for everyone here at the sea!

2) Supply the missing letters:



S - -



S - -



h - r -



w - - r



wr - t -



pl - n -

3)Write a sentence under each picture :



can - swim

....



can - write

....



fly - plane

....





Unit 9

Vocabulary



bandage
ضمــادة



temperature
درجة حرارة



syringe
سرنجة



stethoscope
سماعة الطبيب



first-aid kit
صندوق الإسعافات الأولية



heart
قلب



disabled
معاق



crutch
عكاز



blood pressure monitor
شاشة لعرض ضغط الدم



wheel chair
كرسي متحرك



breathing
التنفس



sick
مريض



face mask
واقي للوجه/كمامة



Exercises:

1)Supply the missing letters:






ste_ _ oscope	s_r_nge	h_ _rt	cr_ _ch

2) Match :

1-Doctors and nurses sometimes wear
2- If there's an accident, you might need
3- You can check the health of your heart
4- A doctor or nurse can put medicine in your body

a- a first –aid kit with bandages.
b- with a syringe.
c- face masks to protect their patient.
d- with a blood pressure monitor.

3) Match :

1-If someone has hurt their leg
2-A doctor or nurse can put bandages on you
3-A doctor listens to your heart and your breathing
4-If someone can't walk often hare an injury or operation

a- to help a cut or injury get better.
b- they can use crutches to help them walk.
c- they might use a wheel chair.
d- with a stethoscope.

4)Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue :

Wael : (1) ....?
Samy : I had an accident .
Wael : (2) ....?
Samy : I fell off my bike .

5) Choose the correct answer:

1- My finger hurts . I put a (bandage – syringe – mask) on it.
2- If you have an accident , you might need (monitor – First-aid – face mask).
3- A doctor examines and listens to your heart with a (brush – bandage – stethoscope).
4- My grandpa can't walk well, he uses (crushes – crunches – crutches).
5- Nurses can put medicine in your body with a(syringe – surgery – stethoscope).
6- Doctors should wear face (tasks – masks – baskets) on their faces during operations.
7- The disabled use (wheel sofas – wheel seats – wheel chairs) to move.
8- Doctors check the patient's health with a blood pressure (pointer – waiter – monitor).
9- My friend had an ear infection and she had to have a/an (operation – dictation – foundation).
10- A (nurse – waitress – hostess) helps doctors in the hospital.

6) Write a sentence under each picture :



....



Vocabulary

History
Medicine in the past and medicine now.



ambulance
اسعاف



skin
جلد



papyrus
ورق بردي



honey
عسل



pilot
طيـــــار



herbs
أعشاب



mint
نعناع



aloe
صبار



helicopter
طائرة هليكوبتر



road
طريق

Other words

treat يعالج	population السكان	emergency الطوارئ	digestive system الجهاز الهضمي
paramedic مسعف	burns حروق	equipment معدات	advice نصيحة
disease مرض	airplane طائرة	digest يهضم	coast ساحل
organs أعضاء الجسم	service خدمة	blood دم	countryside الريف





History :Medicine in the past and medicine now

look and read:

What herbs did ancient Egyptians use to treat diseases?

Doctors and surgeons in the past used different medicines to modern ones, but some of their ideas are useful today.
We can learn about what ancient Egyptians did from two of the oldest texts about medicine In the world .
The Edwin Smith Papyrus is about surgery. Doctors in ancient Egypt could do operations to help people get better after injuries. They could fix broken bones and injuries to the skin.
The Ebers Papyrus gives treatments for lots of different diseases. It talks about how the heart is the center of the blood supply in the body, and it gives advice about problems with skin, teeth, eyes and other organs.
Some things that ancient Egyptians
believed were very different, but we use some of their ideas in modern medicine. For example, they used herbs to treat some diseases, and we know today that these can help - mint is good for the digestive system, and aloe can help with burns.
They also used honey to treat infections and skin problems.
With science today, we know that honey can make some infections better.

A) Read and tick true or false :

1- We don't use medicines from ancient Egypt today. (   )
2- Doctors in the past didn't know how to make broken bones better. (   )
3- Ancient Egyptian doctors understood how the heart works. (   )
4- Ancient Egyptians used herbs in medicine (   )





Who are flying doctors?



Flying doctors

When you are sick , you can go to hospital in a car .In an emergency , you can go in an ambulance .The people who drive ambulances are called paramedics. They can give you first aid very quickly. Some countries also use helicopters to get people to hospitals in an emergency. These are very important and can save lives.



Australia is an enormous country – 7.69 million square kilometers. It has a population of about 25 million people .Most of the people live near the coast around the country . About one third live in the countryside , in areas that are a long way from towns and hospitals – sometimes about a six –hour drive . What happens when you are sick? You can call the flying doctors!
The Royal Flying Doctor Service brings medical help to people all over Australia . The flying doctors are pilots as well as doctors .
They can help with emergencies or injuries where they happen , and they can fly people to hospital . It is much quicker than travelling by road.
An Australian flying doctor service has 77 airplanes .There is a lot of medical equipment inside , and they can be used as hospitals .
Doctors can even do operations inside the planes.



Exercises:



1-Complete the sentences:

helicopters – emergency – paramedics – airplanes

1- In an ...., you can go to hospital in an ambulance.
2- The people who drive ambulance are called ....and they can give you first aid.
3- Lots of countries use ....to get people to hospital quickly.
4- In Australia, they use ....to help with emergencies.

2) Choose the correct answer:

1- People who drive an ambulance are called (pilots – paramedics – parameters).
2- Skin, teeth and eyes are (members – organs – organizes) in our body.
3- Mint is good for the (digestion – digest – digestive) system.
4- Bees give us (money – pony – honey).
5- The ancient Egyptians used (paper – papyrus – pepers) for writing.
6- Ancient Egyptians used (nerves – herbs – harps) in medicine .
7- If you have stomachache , you should drink (mint – minute – cola).
8- Aloe can (street – treat – heat) your burns .
9- Doctors can do (operations – process – organization).

3)Write a sentence under each picture :



paramdic - he

....



countryside - like

....



pilot - fly

....

4) Supply the missing letters:











m - - t   ho - - y   pap - r - s   a - - e

5) Re-arrange the following sentences :

1- help – burns – can – with – Aloe

....

2- do – Doctors – operations .

....

3- first aid – Baramedics – give – to patients .

....

4- - This – bag – the doctor's – is .

....

5- should – I – mask – wear – a .

....

6) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue :

Nada : (1) ....?

Mai : I am going to the hospital.

Nada : Why are you going there ?

Mai : (2) ....









1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue :

Mona : What's wrong?
Aya : (1)..............................
Mona : Do you need to wear a cast ?
Aya : (2)..............................

2) Choose the correct answer :

1- Mona fell off her bike. She has leg in a (mast – fast – cast).
2- Aya has a (disease – realize – seas) She is in hospital.
3- After the operation, I used (crashes – crushes –crutches) for three month to walk.
4- Egypt has a (pollution – population – solution) of about 100 million people.
5- You (must – mustn't – should) park here. There is "No parking " sign .
6- People (must – mustn't – shouldn't) take medicine when they feel ill.
7- If you fall over, you (hurt – hurts – hurting) yourself.
8- Stay home and relax if you (has – had – have) an operation .

3)Re-write the sentences using words in brackets:

1- It's necessary to do your homework. (must)
....
2- You do more exercise .You are fit. (If)
....
3- You aren't allowed to smoke here. (mustn't)
....
4- You eat fruit every day , you are healthy. (If)
....



Unit 9

4) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

When you are sick , you can go to hospital in a car .In an emergency , you can go in an ambulance .The people who drive ambulances are called paramedics. They can give you first aid very quickly. Some countries also use helicopters to get people to hospitals in an emergency. These are very important and can save lives.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- What are the people who drive ambulances called ?

....

2- What can they give you quickly if you are sick ?

....

B) choose the correct answer :

3- When you are sick, you can go to (hospital – restaurant – bank).

4- Ambulances are very (bad – important – rude).

5)Write a sentence under each picture:

He – doctor	women – necklaces	went – museum
....	....	....

6-Reader:

A) Answer the following questions:-

1-What will Nesma get if she wins a medal?

....

2-What did Nesma love?

....

B) Complete the following sentences:-

3-The prize is ....

4-Nesma could invent a ....